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LINDSAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

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& FLAVELLE  
BROS.**

### The Churches.

**METHODIST, Cambridge Street.**—Rev. Dr. Williams, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2.30. Classes at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

**METHODIST, Queen Street.**—Rev. G. W. Dewey, Pastor. Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 2.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

**BAPTIST, Cambridge Street.**—Rev. W. K. Anderson Pastor. Prayer Meeting Sabbath morning at 10.30 A. M. Sabbath School at 2.30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Monday at 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 P. M.—All seats free.

**ST. ANDREW'S (Presbyterian), William Street.** Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 3.00 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8.00 P. M. Young People's Christian Circle Sabbath Morning at 10.15

**ST. PAUL'S (Church of England) Russell Street.**—Rev. C. H. Marsh, Rector. Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 2.30. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 P. M.

**ST. MARY'S (Roman Catholic) Russel Street.**—Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, Pastor. Services at 8.00 and 10.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 4.00 P. M.

**Y. M. C. A., Rooms opposite new post office.** Open daily from 9.00 A. M. to 10.00 P. M. Religious Meetings for young men Sunday afternoons at 4.15. Short addresses. Good singing. Young men always welcome. R. M. Anderson, President; F. B. Utley, General Secretary.

### EXCITEMENT AT KINGSTON.

**Reports of a Plot in the Penitentiary.**  
KINGSTON, June 23.—About a week ago information reached Warden Lavell that a number of convicts had arranged a conspiracy to revolt and attempt an outbreak on Saturday, June 22. The information came from one of the convicts, consequently he had some doubts regarding its truth, but as he heard it again from a more reliable source on Wednesday last he determined to act at once. Mr. Moylan, Inspector of Penitentiaries, happened to be paying an official visit, therefore the matter was laid before him, and he and the warden and deputy talked it over on Wednesday afternoon. It was proposed for the warden to enter the dining hall at noon and address the convicts, telling them a

**PLOT HAD BEEN DISCOVERED**  
and that the authorities were prepared for any emergency. Another proposition was to double the guards, let the plot go on, and then in the event of the ringleaders refusing to surrender, to fire on them. This method, it was thought, would cause bloodshed, as the convicts once free in the yard would not surrender to the regular keepers. The plot was to seize all the keepers after dinner in the various shops, and after securing their arms, to march to the gates with the keepers before them and batter them down with sticks of timber lying in the yard for wharf purposes. The warden, of course, would be seized also, and the plot was to be carried out as was done at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary a few years ago.

A third proposition was made by the warden, and that was to bring out a detachment of "A" Battery and secrete them within the walls, ready for an emergency, this idea being considered one that

**WOULD PREVENT BLOODSHED.**  
Warden Lavell left Kingston for Ottawa on Wednesday night, and on Thursday morning laid the whole matter before Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice. The warden, of course, could not guarantee that a plot was in progress, but he gave his authority and all the details, when the Minister thought it would be wise to take prompt action. The information could not be ignored. He approved of the soldier scheme, and when the warden was leaving him the Minister said that he had intended to come to Kingston next week, but owing to the circumstances he would be up in time to see the fracas if such should transpire. He reached here on Friday evening and that night went to the penitentiary. The Minister of Militia having telegraphed to Major Wilson, of "A" Battery, to take orders from the warden, the latter proceeded to the barracks at twelve o'clock on Friday night, and an hour later

**FIFTY MEN FULL ARMED**  
were on the way to the penitentiary in two vans. The soldiers had no idea where they were going, but thought they were called out to go to camp.

It might be said here that the convicts chose a time to revolt when the greater part of the battery were at camp, and, no doubt, they thought all were there.

On reaching the gate of the institution the men were drawn up in the vestibule at the main entrance and addressed by Major Wilson, who explained matters to them and closed with the words: "England expects that every man this day will do his duty."

The huge gates swung open without the slightest noise, and with cat-like tread the soldiers crept through the winding avenues—25 to the ground floor of the hospital, and 25 to the same flat in the asylum, the former under Capt. Rivers and the latter under Major Wilson. The warden and Sir John Thompson sat in the office, and the former stated that the

**SOLDIERS MOVED SO QUIETLY**  
he could not hear them pass the window. The men were warned by their command-

ers not to show themselves at any windows, talk loudly or do anything that would attract attention until they were called out. Faithfully they carried out the orders, and notwithstanding that they were within the prison walls seventeen hours, the convicts in the same prison and the guards on day duty were not aware of their presence.

During the morning Sir John heard the statements of several convicts who wished to lay their cases before him, and as the hour approached when the revolt was expected, he became very anxious. During the day the deputy warden removed some sticks of timber lying in the yard and strengthened the force on the gates. All the guards were ordered to leave their arms in the armory so that if they were taken by the convicts the latter could secure no weapons. The day wore away quietly, however, and it looked as if the prisoners must have smelt a rat. It being Saturday they quit work at five o'clock. At this hour

**THE SOLDIERS WERE CALLED OUT**  
and formed in triangular lines on the square, with fixed bayonets ready for the charge. Then the bells rang and a few minutes later over 500 astonished convicts passed them. Never before were prisoners so much amazed. The effect morally on the criminals must be good, as proving to them that the authorities are prepared for any emergency. Major Wilson says he can place 100 soldiers in the prison at any time in twenty minutes, so that no matter how thoroughly a plot is arranged it cannot be carried out successfully.

It has been ascertained that the convicts got wind of the warden knowing about the matter, as one of them during the day called attention to the deputy removing the timber sticks, and remarked: "He needn't be afraid now; it's all up." Another convict charged a comrade with peaching, so there is no doubt a revolt was arranged.

**THE REGULAR FORCES AMPLE.**  
Warden Lavell thinks the regular force at the prison is enough to quell a revolt, but not without bloodshed, and as the main object in this case was to avoid bloodshed and arrest the ringleaders the soldiers were called out. It was proposed to keep them in hiding until the revolt began, when they were to appear and demand the surrender of the ringleaders. If the request was not complied with the order was to fire on the mob.

The fact that the battery went to the penitentiary became known in the city during the day and created great excitement, but the facts were kept so secret that even the newspapers, whose representatives visited the penitentiary, were unable to give particulars. One journal premised that the battery was called out for drill purposes to let Sir John see what could be done in case of emergency, while another said Sir John, being prominent in the Jesuit matter wanted a body guard where so many Orangemen were employed.

**THE FACTS MADE KNOWN,**  
It was only Saturday night after Sir John had left the institution, the soldiers had returned to barracks, and the danger was all passed, that Warden Lavell made the facts known. He asked those who gave him the information if the convicts had any grievances, and they said no, that they merely wanted liberty and that they seemed determined to make an effort.

Whether the revolt would have taken place or not, the warden's prompt steps will prove to the convicts that they need have no hope of escape through revolt.

Sir John Thompson left for Ottawa last night much relieved, and at the same time highly pleased with the facilities in Kingston for the safe keeping of criminals. He thanked Major Wilson, Capt. Rivers and the soldiers for their assistance, and expressed himself as gratified at the manner in which they performed their duty.

**ADDRESS TO THE CONVICTS.**  
At noon to-day (Sunday) Warden Lavell addressed the convicts in the dining hall, telling them how useless it was to arrange a revolt, and it was next to impossible for them to surprise the authorities; that they had enough men to put down a rising, but that it was out of respect for the prisoners that he took action. If the convicts were fired on innocent men might suffer while the guilty might be uninjured. He also said he was determined to maintain discipline and order.

It is said that the ringleader was Viaux, who was the ringleader in the St. Vincent de Paul revolt, and who was afterwards transferred to this penitentiary. He is a dangerous man.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**  
It is reported that Warden Lavell hit upon the right individual early in the week, and had positive assurance that an *evade* was contemplated for yesterday morning. The revolt had been concocted in the carpenters' shop, where 60 men are employed, and there the struggle was to commence. The project was to overpower the guards, take their rifles from the St. Lawrence and then make a break for the St. Lawrence. It was anticipated that it would be an easy matter to secure boats and quickly escape into American territory. Warden Lavell, with a promptitude and secrecy that does him credit, applied to the authorities for a detachment of the battery to be allowed to enter the penitentiary, and according 50 men were placed at his disposal.

**"That Frenchman"**  
say me want some White Pine Gum, Tar Balsam, I don't know what you call dat n Angleshshes, good for cough, cold, and ings like dat.—18-4.

### WOODVILLE.

**LECTURE.**—Rev. Dr. Williams of Lindsay, delivered a lecture in the Methodist Church here last Tuesday evening (18th), his subject being "Elbow Room." There was a fair audience, but should the Dr. favor us on another occasion he will speak to a crowded house. His lecture was the ablest and most interesting ever delivered in this village. A hearty vote of thanks appropriately moved by Dr. McKay, was tendered the lecturer at the close.

**S. S. PIC-NIC.**—The union Sunday School Pic-nic from Argyle, Lorneville, and Woodville, which was to have taken place last Friday to Beaverton, was postponed until Saturday on account of the rain. The weather on Saturday, however, did not look favorable in the morning, and as a result the number of pleasure seekers was not so large as otherwise would have been. Quite a number, however, attended the pic-nic, and as the afternoon proved a glorious one, enjoyed themselves very well.

**LACROSSE.**—The Juniors of this place played a game with the Beaverton Juniors at the Pic-nic, and won by three games to one.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. John McMurchy was here last week revising the voters list for the North with Mr. J. C. Gilchrist our village clerk.

**THE "WARDER" COR.**—The chief topic of conversation last Friday was the article of the Woodville correspondent of the *Warder* again attacking our reeve, and in fact casting reflections upon the 83 out of the 88 voters at the last election for Councilor here who signed the protest against the former article of that correspondent. The people of this village don't want the outside world to think they are a set of ninnyes who can't mind their own business. They can quite understand the so-called correspondent's ugly temper, because they have known him long enough to know that he can't help it. But they are at a loss to know what the Woodville people have done to the *Warder* that a whole column of that paper should be given week after week to abusing and belittling the whole village. They are beginning to think that the Editor of the *Warder* is not the same "straightforward manly" fellow he so often blows about being but that he is not above being under the thumb of his correspondent in more ways than one at the cost of doing his dirty work. Some say that it is his French blood that breaks out now and then, and that he can't help it either. We pity the *Warder* with Sam and Peter at the head of it.

**THE FARMER'S EXCURSION.**—The Farmer's excursion announced last week to Guelph is postponed for the present as the Railway Co. would only allow tickets to be good for 2 days and the Directors wanted 1 week.

**THE CROPS.**—The crops are looking good in this locality. Fall wheat and barley are heading out, if we have suitable ripening season the prospects were never better. Hay will be over average.

Machine Oils,  
cheap at Higginbotham's 22-4

### A Terrible Ride.

Compared with the Conemaugh disaster, the terrible deluge in the Delaware Valley and its tributary streams in June, 1862, seems as a trifling catastrophe, although whole villages were swept away and nearly 200 lives lost in the Lehigh region alone. "There were many frightful experiences during that flood," says an old Wayne county lumberman, "and one especially is still the wonder of the Valley. A tramp tinker, named James Riley, crawled upon a haystack that stood on the river flat at Cullicum in the upper Delaware Valley. He was intoxicated. He awoke from his drunken stupor to find himself floating on the haystack down the river in a roaring flood. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon. The haystack was knocked to pieces against a bridge six miles down the stream. Riley was thrown into the mass of wreckage with which the river was filled. He clung to an outhouse, which was wrecked in Cocheton Falls, a mile below the bridge. Riley was borne along the crashing logs and piles of other drift for seven miles, and at Narrowsburg was carried up against one of half a dozen rafts that were moored in Big Eddy at that place. Before he could reach shore the rafts were broken from their moorings by the flood and swept on down the river. They were all wrecked in the narrow rapids two miles below, and Riley found himself at the mercy of the flood, clinging to the ragged fragments of the raft he was on. On this he rode thirty miles when it was reduced to two timbers in the wild waters of Butler's Falls, above Port Jervis, N. Y. It was then dark. Clinging to the lashings of the two timbers Riley entered upon the wildest night ride that any man ever encountered. At daylight he passed through the Delaware Gap, 100 miles from his starting place. The passage of the most dangerous place on the river, Foul Rift, near Belvidere, which only the most experienced pilots will attempt to run a raft through, was made by Riley's float. The rift is three miles long, and rafts have been known to clear it in eight minutes. In passing through this rift Riley was submerged nearly the entire distance. An hour and a half later his timbers were thrown upon a pile of drift against the Easton bridge, and he was rescued. He was nearly nude, and was terribly torn and lacerated. The distance between Cullicum and Easton is 130 miles, and Riley's wild ride occupied but fourteen hours."